

PART 5 –PATIENT CARE STATISTICS

Chart 5.1

Indian Health Service Program Accomplishments Since 1973

The Indian Health Service maternal and infant mortality review committees have helped to reduce the infant mortality rate 54 percent and the maternal mortality rate 65 percent since 1972–1974. Likewise, the Indian Health Service tuberculosis control program has helped to reduce the age-adjusted tuberculosis mortality rate 74 percent.

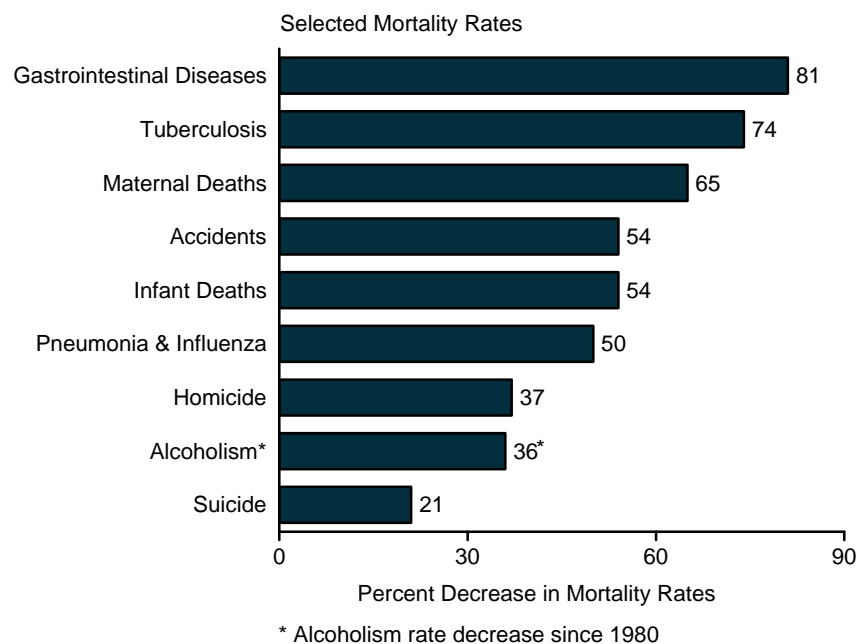


Table 5.1

Program Accomplishments

IHS Service Area

Health Improvements	CYs 1972, 1974 Rate	CYs 1989, 1991 Rate	Percent Decrease
Death Rates:			
Infant ¹	22.2	10.2	54
Maternal ²	27.7	9.8	65
Pneumonia and influenza ³	40.8	20.5	50
Tuberculosis, all forms ³	10.5	2.7	74
Gastrointestinal diseases ³	6.2	1.2	81
Accidents ³	188.0	86.0	54
Suicide ³	21.0	16.5	21
Homicide ³	24.3	15.3	37
Alcoholism ³	⁴ 59.0	37.6	36

¹ Rate per 1,000 live births.

² Rate per 100,000 live births.

³ Age-adjusted rate per 100,000 population.

⁴ 1979-81 age-adjusted alcoholism mortality rate, since specific mortality codes currently used to identify alcoholism deaths were not in use prior to 1979.

Chart 5.2

**Indian Health Service
Tribal Health Contract
and Grant Awards**

Indian Health Service contract and grant awards for Tribal health in FY 1993 are 2.4 times what they were in FY 1985, \$551 million compared to \$234 million.

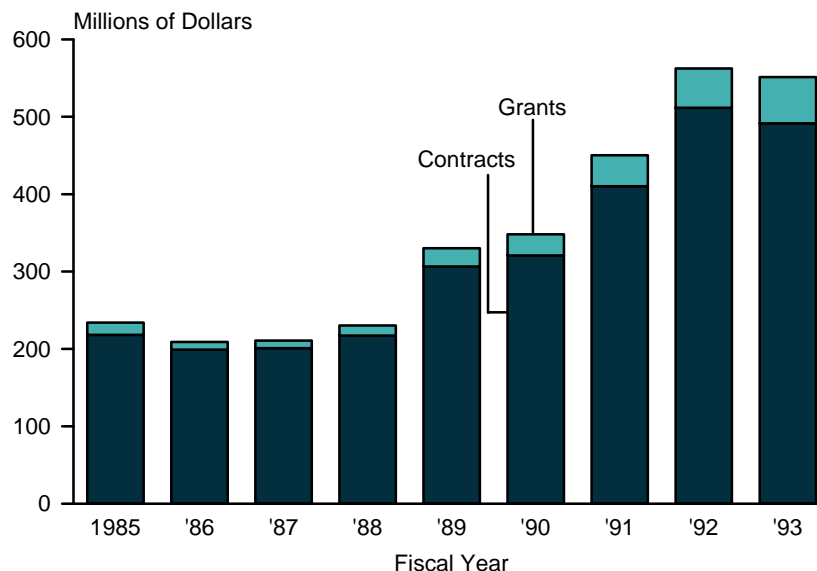


Table 5.2

**IHS Tribal Health
Contract and Grant
Awards, FY 1975–1993**

Millions of Dollars

Fiscal Year	Total	Contracts	Grants ¹
1993	\$551.4	² \$491.5	\$59.9
1992	562.5	² 511.6	50.9
1991	450.2	² 410.1	40.1
1990	348.1	² 320.7	27.4
1989	330.1	² 306.6	23.5
1988	230.3	217.2	13.1
1987	210.7	200.9	9.8
1986	209.0	199.0	10.1
1985	234.0	218.1	15.9
1984	194.0	177.5	16.5
1983	157.7	143.1	14.6
1982	141.1	126.5	14.6
1981	142.8	130.7	12.1
1980	121.9		
1979	74.0		
1978	70.1		
1977	57.9		
1976	32.6		
1975	17.4		

¹ Project grant obligations shown for first time in FY 1981. During 1987 and 1988, IHS Scholarship Program funding was reported under contracts rather than grants. The IHS Loan Repayment Program was initiated as a contract program starting in 1988. Both the IHS Scholarship and the IHS Loan Repayment programs were converted to grant programs in 1989. Includes Urban Indian Health Program grants that were first awarded in 1991. Includes Tribal self-governance compact grants that were first awarded in 1993.

² Starting in 1989, contracts issued to Tribal organizations for the construction of health facilities by the Office of Engineering Services are included in the contracts category. Contract awards also include those issued by IHS Area Offices and IHS Headquarters and exclude purchase orders below \$25,000. Includes new contracts and contract modifications.

NOTE: Contract report completed as of March 17, 1994. Grant report completed as of January 5, 1994.

SOURCE: For Contract Data: 1988 to Present, PHS Contract Information System, Room 18.50, Parklawn Bldg., 443.4759, prior to 1988, the IMPAC Data System run by NIH for PHS, and For Grant Data: PHS Grants Data System.

Chart 5.3

**Indian Health Service
Tribal Health Contract
and Grant Awards by
Type, FY 1993**

The \$425 million reported under the P.L. 93-638 Contracts category for FY 1993 comprised 77 percent of the total Indian Health Service contract and grant awards for Tribal health.

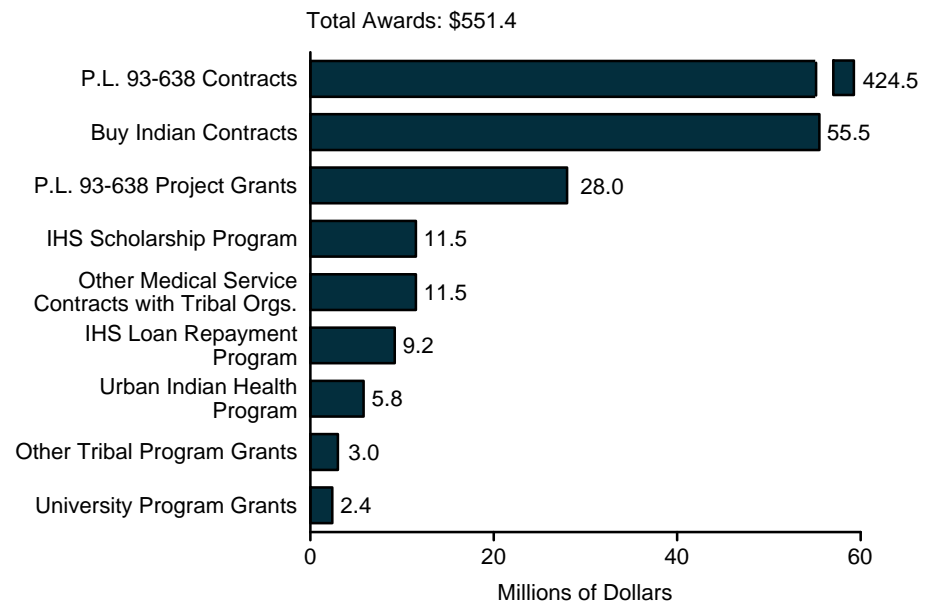


Table 5.3

**IHS Tribal Health
Contract and Grant
Awards by Type, FY 1993**

Type of Contract or Grant	Total \$ Awarded (Millions)	Percent Distribution
Contract and Grant Total	\$551.4	100.0
Contract, Total ¹	491.5	89.1
P.L. 93. 638 Contracts	424.5	77.0
Buy Indian Contracts	55.5	10.1
Other Types of Medical Services Contracts with Tribal Organizations ²	11.5	2.1
Grant, Total	59.9	10.9
P.L. 93. 638 Project Grants ³	28.0	5.1
IHS Scholarship Program	11.5	2.1
IHS Loan Repayment Program	9.2	1.7
Urban Indian Health Programs ⁴	5.8	1.1
Other Tribal Program Grants ⁵	3.0	0.5
University Program Grants ⁶	2.4	0.4

¹ Contract awards include those of IHS Area Offices, IHS Headquarters and the Office of Engineering Services. They include new contracts and contract modifications, indirect costs, and exclude purchase orders below \$25,000.

² Includes medical service contracts with American Indian/Alaska Native managed organizations (solicitation procedure code 4K).

³ Includes Tribal management and services grants, and self-governance compact grants.

⁴ Urban Indian Health Program grants.

⁵ Includes grants for mental health, adolescent health, child abuse, research, Tribal recruitment/retention, and other special projects.

⁶ Includes universities that sponsor recruitment and training programs for IHS.

NOTE: Contract report completed as of March 17, 1994. Grant report completed as of January 5, 1994.

SOURCE: PHS Contract Information System, Rm. 18.50, Parklawn Bldg., 443.4759, and the PHS Grants Data System

Chart 5.4

Urban Indian Health Program Workload and Appropriation

The appropriation for the Urban Indian Health Program has increased 91 percent since FY 1984 while the workload has more than doubled. In FY 1992, the appropriation for this program was \$17.2 million, and there were over 757,000 patient encounters. Complete workload data for FY 1993 were not available in time for this edition.

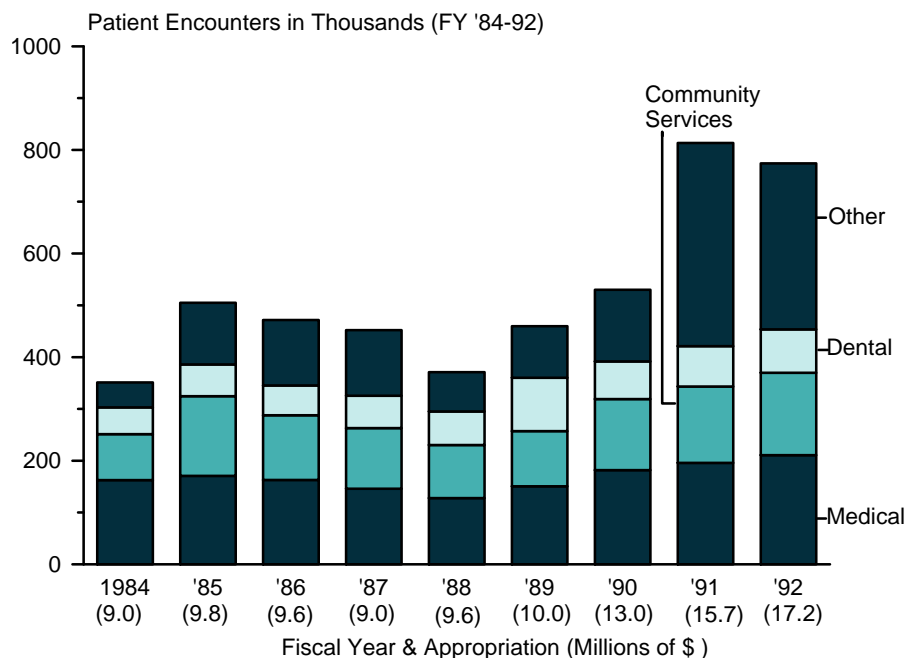


Table 5.4

Urban Indian Health Program Workload and Appropriation, FY 1984-1992

Fiscal Year	Total Workload ¹	Medical	Community Services	Dental	Other ²	Appropriation (Thousands of Dollars)
1992	757,606	192,921	142,658	82,076	339,951	17,195
1991	802,335	172,297	138,204	76,028	415,806	15,687
1990	530,228	181,974	137,200	72,470	138,584	13,049
1989	459,684	150,472	106,940	102,886	99,386	9,962
1988	370,684	128,000	102,481	64,609	75,853	9,624
1987 ³	451,988	146,228	116,898	62,377	126,485	9,000
1986	471,757	163,004	124,783	57,663	126,307	9,644
1985	504,799	170,913	153,761	60,956	119,169	9,800
1984	351,071	162,563	88,724	51,800	47,984	9,000

¹ Number of services provided. Fiscal Years 1981. 1983, number of patient encounters. Fiscal Years 1984. Present.

² The Other category includes the following types of services: nutrition education, health education, mental health, optometric services, and other allied health services which includes substance abuse counseling.

³ Beginning in Fiscal Year 1987 and thereafter, the Tulsa and Oklahoma City Urban Programs are excluded since they were funded as demonstration projects under the IHS hospitals and clinics activity.

Chart 5.5

Number of Hospital Admissions, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals

Total hospital admissions peaked in FY 1978 at 112,000. In FY 1992, there were over 93,000 total admissions.

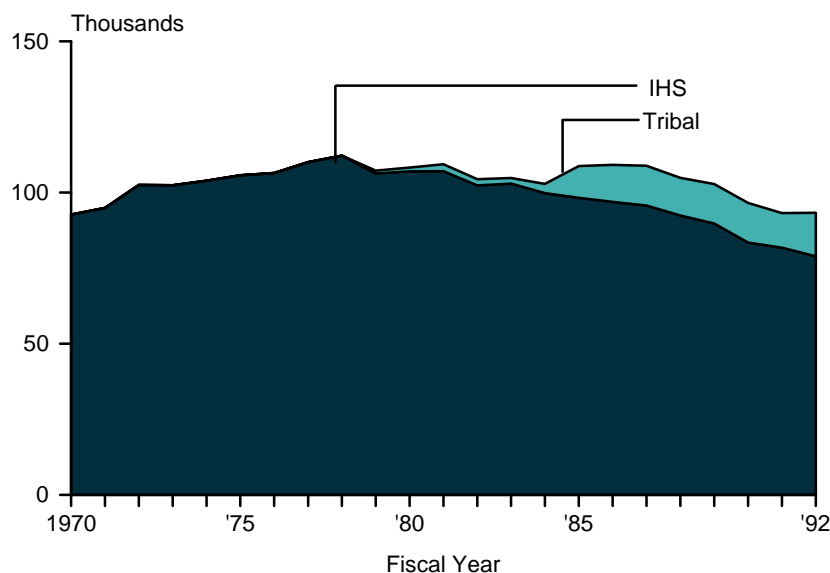


Table 5.5

Number of Admissions

IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, Fiscal Years 1955–1993

Fiscal Year	Total IHS and Tribal Admissions	Indian Health Service			Tribal		
		Total	Direct	Contract ¹	Total	Direct	Contract
1993	NA	NA	60,597	NA	NA	8,432	NA
1992	93,271	78,897	61,992	16,905	14,374	9,017	5,357
1991	93,180	81,746	64,312	17,434	11,434	6,924	4,510
1990	96,539	83,462	65,972	17,490	13,077	7,022	6,055
1989	102,793	89,777	71,243	18,534	13,016	6,558	6,458
1988	104,868	92,393	76,488	15,905	12,475	6,111	6,364
1987	108,835	95,700	76,244	19,456	13,135	5,953	7,182
1986	109,181	96,886	78,162	18,724	12,295	4,969	7,326
1985	108,777	98,245	78,423	19,822	10,532	3,678	² 6,854
1984	102,843	99,849	77,522	22,327	2,994	2,994	
1983	104,806	102,961	78,027	24,934	1,845	1,845	
1982	104,418	102,343	77,070	25,273	2,075	2,075	
1981	109,353	107,087	81,387	25,700	2,266	2,266	
1980	108,242	106,992	77,798	29,194	1,250	1,250	
1975	105,735	105,735	74,594	31,141			
1970	92,710	92,710	67,877	24,833			
1965	91,744	91,744	67,744	24,000			
1960	76,754	76,754	56,874	19,880			
1955	50,143	50,143	42,762	7,381			

¹ Number of discharges used as estimate for number of admissions.

² Comparable Tribal contract health services data not available prior to FY 1985.

NOTE: NA denotes data not available.

SOURCE: IHS Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services (Form IHS-202-1)

IHS Contract: Annual Report 3I

Tribal Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services

Tribal Contract: IHS Area Submissions

Chart 5.6

Average Daily Hospital Patient Load, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals

The average daily hospital patient load in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals has decreased 51 percent since FY 1970. Since 1990, the average patient load has remained about 1,200.

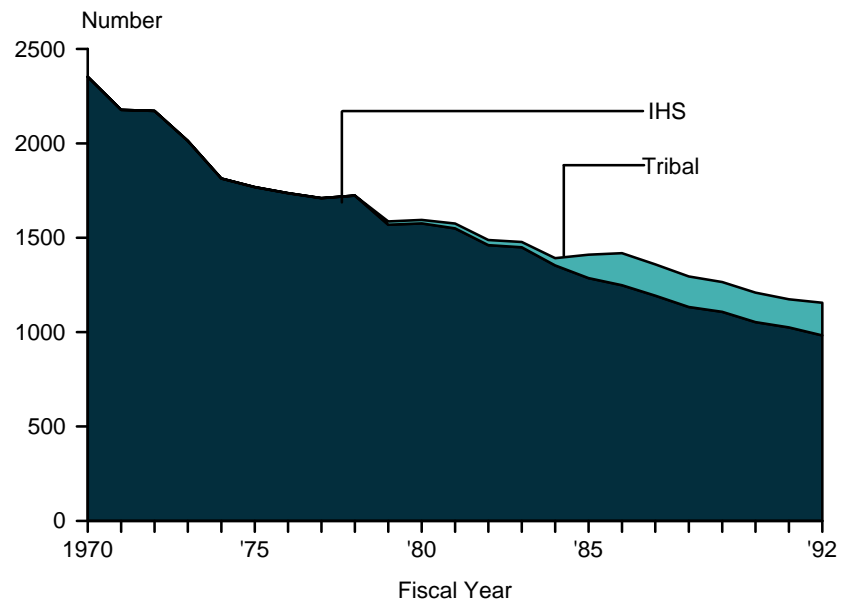


Table 5.6

Average Daily Patient Load

IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, Fiscal Years 1955–1993

Fiscal Year	Grand Total ADPL	Indian Health Service			Tribal		
		Total	Direct	Contract	Total	Direct	Contract
1993	NA	NA	735	NA	NA	108	NA
1992	1,155	982	758	224	173	112	61
1991	1,174	1,025	794	231	149	96	53
1990	1,209	1,053	825	228	156	90	66
1989	1,265	1,107	873	234	158	90	68
1988	1,295	1,133	939	194	162	88	74
1987	1,359	1,193	960	233	166	87	79
1986	1,418	1,248	1,017	231	170	81	89
1985	1,410	1,286	1,052	234	124	47	¹ 77
1984	1,392	1,353	1,072	281	39	39	
1983	1,477	1,449	1,119	330	28	28	
1982	1,488	1,460	1,121	339	28	28	
1981	1,575	1,550	1,194	356	25	25	
1980	1,594	1,576	1,178	398	18	18	
1975	1,768	1,758	1,330	438			
1970	2,353	2,353	1,729	624			
1965	3,127	3,127	2,244	883			
1960	3,142	3,142	2,232	910			
1955	3,711	3,711	2,531	1,180			

¹ Tribal contract data not available prior to FY 1985.

NOTE: NA denotes data not available.

SOURCE: IHS Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services (Form IHS-202-1)

IHS Contract: Annual Report 3I

Tribal Direct: Monthly Report of Inpatient Services

Tribal Contract: IHS Area Submissions

Chart 5.7

Leading Causes of Hospitalization, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals, FY 1992

In FY 1992, 20.9 percent of all discharges from Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of puerperium and pregnancy. This was followed by respiratory system diseases at 13.0 percent.

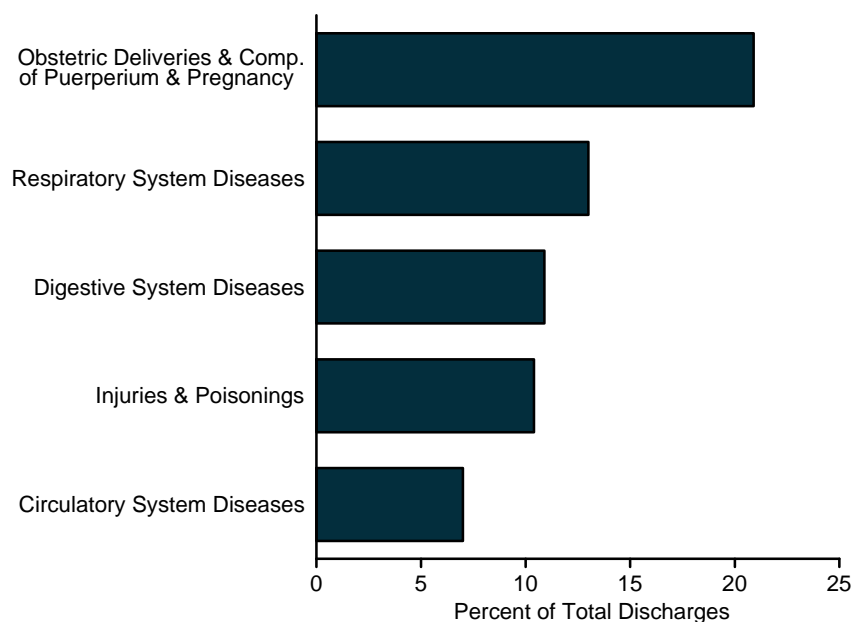


Table 5.7

Ten Leading Causes of Hospitalization for GM&S Patients

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1992

Diagnostic Category	Number of Discharges			Percent Distribution		
	Total	Direct	Contract	Total	Direct	Contract
All categories	86,823	67,619	19,204	100.0	77.9	22.1
				100.0	100.0	100.0
Obstetric deliveries and complications of puerperium & pregnancy	18,169	16,163	2,006	20.9	23.9	10.4
Respiratory system diseases	11,295	9,446	1,849	13.0	14.0	9.6
Digestive system diseases	9,470	6,966	2,504	10.9	10.3	13.0
Injuries and poisonings	8,992	5,824	3,168	10.4	8.6	16.5
Circulatory system diseases	6,053	3,515	2,538	7.0	5.2	13.2
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	5,278	4,092	1,186	6.1	6.1	6.2
Genitourinary system diseases	4,860	3,791	1,069	5.6	5.6	5.6
Mental disorders	3,610	2,779	831	4.2	4.1	4.3
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders	3,541	2,798	743	4.1	4.1	3.9
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	2,871	2,457	414	3.3	3.6	2.2
All other	12,684	9,788	2,896	14.6	14.5	15.1

SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 2C

Contract: Annual Report 3I

Chart 5.8

Leading Causes of Hospitalization for Males, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals, FY 1992

For males, 17.0 percent of all discharges (FY 1992) from Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to respiratory system diseases. This was followed by injuries and poisonings (15.9 percent), and digestive system diseases (12.6 percent).

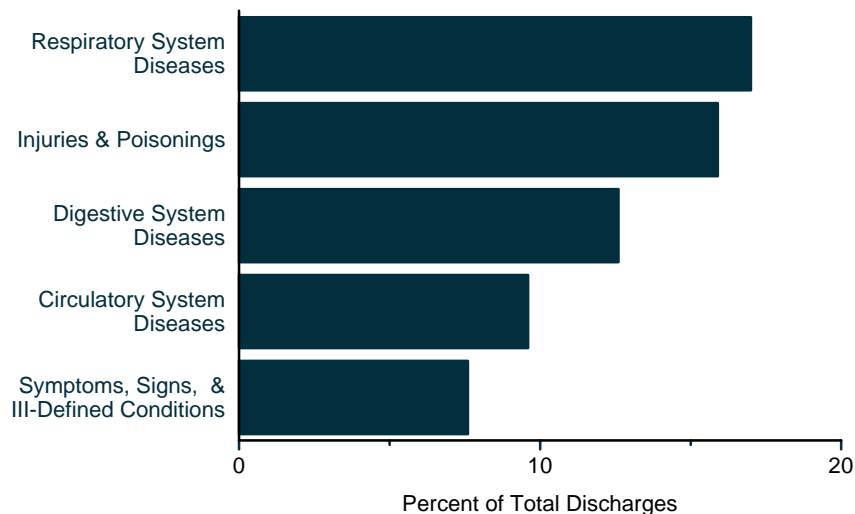


Chart 5.9

Leading Causes of Hospitalization for Females, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals, FY 1992

For females, 34.1 percent of all discharges (FY 1992) from Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract general hospitals pertained to obstetric deliveries and complications of puerperium and pregnancy. This was followed by respiratory system diseases (10.5 percent), and digestive system diseases (9.8 percent).

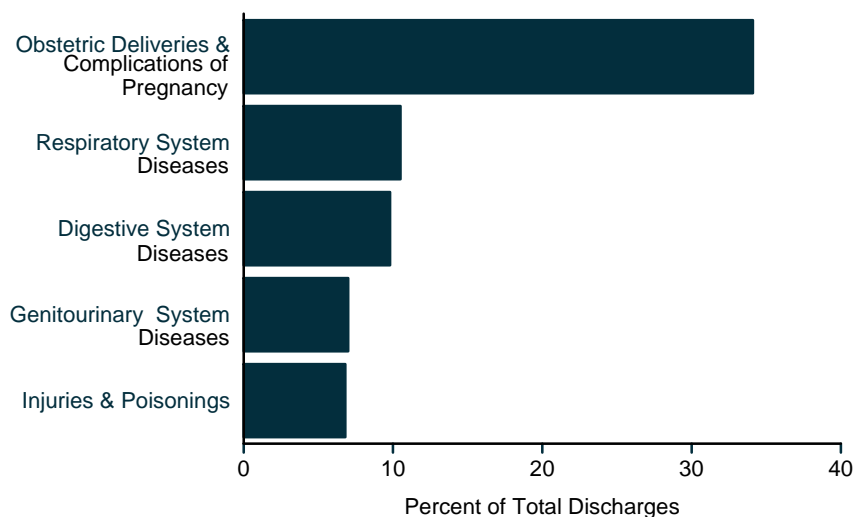


Table 5.8

Ten Leading Causes of Hospitalization by Sex

**Indian Health Service and
Tribal Direct and Contract
General Hospitals, Fiscal
Year 1992**

Diagnostic Category	Male	
	Number of Discharges	Percent of Total
All categories	33,616	100.0
Respiratory system diseases	5,728	17.0
Injuries and poisonings	5,358	15.9
Digestive system diseases	4,252	12.6
Circulatory system diseases	3,240	9.6
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	2,549	7.6
Mental disorders	2,317	6.9
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders	1,641	4.9
Skin & subcutaneous tissue diseases	1,617	4.8
Nervous system and sense organ diseases	1,172	3.5
Genitourinary system diseases	1,147	3.4
All other	4,595	13.7
Diagnostic Category	Female	
	Number of Discharges	Percent of Total
All categories	53,207	100.0
Obstetric deliveries and complications of pregnancy and puerperium	18,169	34.1
Respiratory system diseases	5,567	10.5
Digestive system diseases	5,218	9.8
Genitourinary system diseases	3,713	7.0
Injuries and poisonings	3,634	6.8
Circulatory system diseases	2,813	5.3
Symptoms, signs, and ill-defined conditions	2,729	5.1
Endocrine, nutritional, and metabolic disorders	1,900	3.6
Supplementary conditions	1,481	2.8
Mental disorders	1,293	2.4
All other	6,690	12.6

SOURCE: IHS and Tribal Direct: On-Request Report 21
IHS and Tribal Contract: On-Request Report 19

Chart 5.10

Hospital Discharge Rates by Age

For both the Indian Health Service (FY 1992) and U.S. (CY 1992), discharge rates were highest for the age groups under 1 year and over 64 years. The U.S. rate was greater than the Indian rate except for the age group under 1 year.

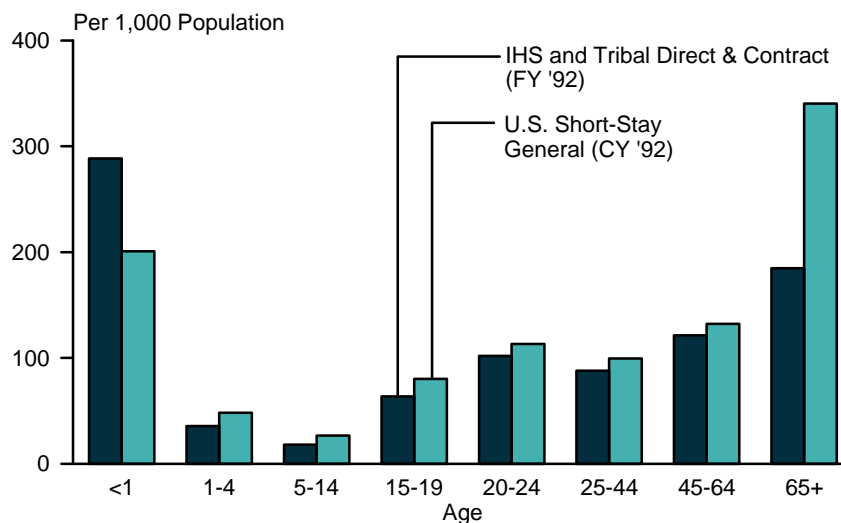


Table 5.10

Comparison of IHS and U.S. Hospital Discharge Rates by Age

IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract General Hospitals, FY 1992 and U.S. General Short-Stay Hospitals, CY 1992

Age at Admission	Discharges per 1,000 Population		Percent Difference IHS Rate to U.S. Rate
	IHS	U.S.	
All Ages	75.5	122.1	-38.2
Under 1 year	289.0	206.3	40.1
1. 4 years	35.9	51.9	-30.8
5. 14 years	17.6	24.8	-29.0
15. 19 years	57.1	75.1	-24.0
20. 24 years	93.6	108.6	-13.8
25. 44 years	84.0	97.1	-13.5
45. 64 years	116.8	131.0	-10.8
65 years and over	189.0	336.5	-43.8

NOTE: IHS discharge rates were calculated using the IHS FY 1992 user population.

SOURCE: IHS. Annual Reports 2C and 3I

U.S.. Utilization of Short-Stay Hospitals, Annual Summary of the U.S., NCHS

Chart 5.11

**Beds per Hospital, IHS
(FY 1993) vs U.S.
Short-Stay (CY 1992)**

76 percent of Indian Health Service hospitals (FY 1993) had fewer than 50 beds, as compared to less than 21 percent of U.S. short-stay hospitals (CY 1992).

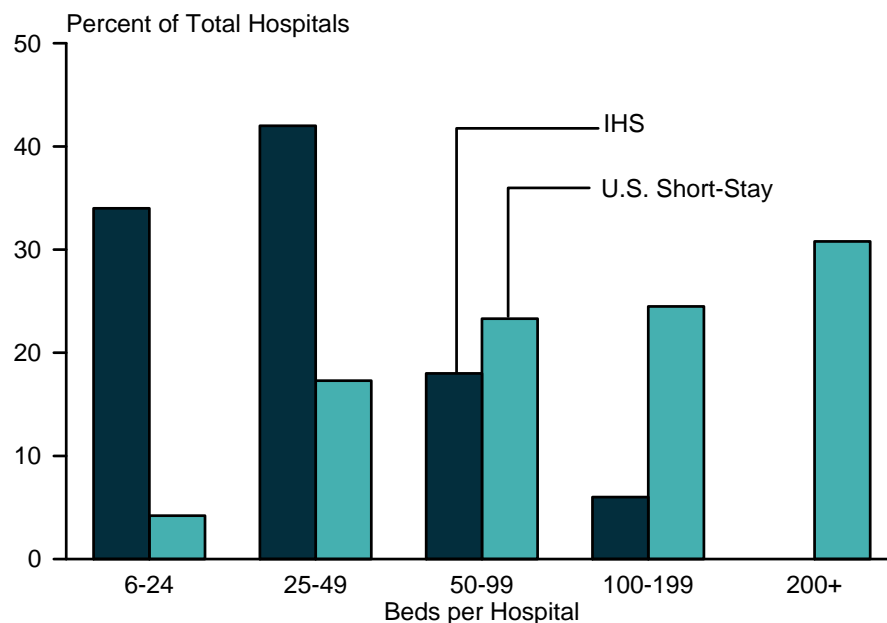


Table 5.11

**Comparison of Indian
Health Service and U.S.
Hospitals by Bed Size**

IHS and Tribal Hospitals,
FY 1993 and U.S.
Short-Stay Hospitals, CY
1992

Bed Size	Number of Hospitals		Percent of Total	
	IHS ¹	U.S.	IHS	U.S.
All	49	5,292	100.0	100.0
6-24	16	230	32.7	4.3
25-49	21	900	42.9	17.0
50-99	9	1,210	18.4	22.9
100-199	3	1,321	6.1	25.0
200+	.	1,631	.	30.8

¹ Operated by IHS or the Tribes on September 30, 1993.

SOURCE: IHS. Monthly Report of Inpatient Services

U.S.. Hospital Statistics, 1993-94 Edition, American Hospital Association, Table 5A

Chart 5.12

Number of Outpatient Visits, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities

Outpatient visits to Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities have increased 217 percent since FY 1970. In FY 1992, there were approximately 5.7 million visits.

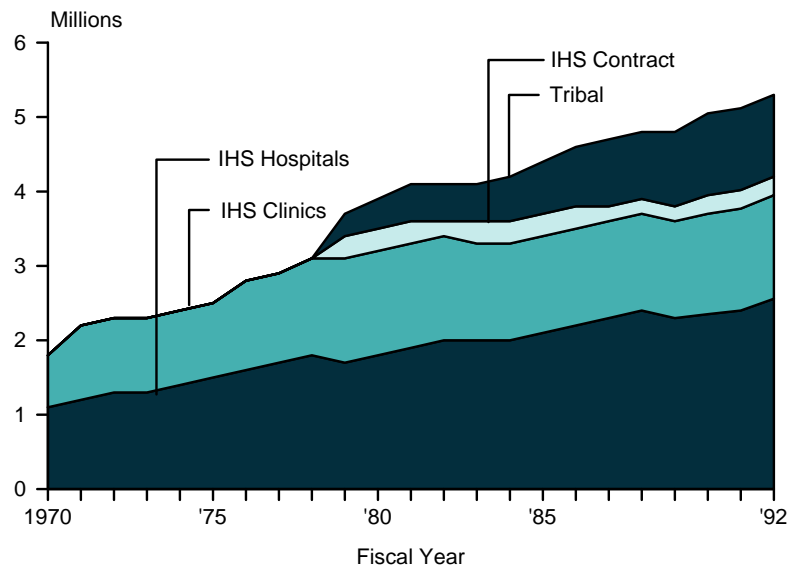


Table 5.12

Number of Outpatient Visits

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, Fiscal Years 1955–1993

Fiscal Year	Grand Total	Indian Health Service Direct Facilities			IHS Contract	Tribal Direct	Tribal Contract
		Total	Hospitals	Health Centers and Other Field Clinics			
1993	NA	4,079,655	2,668,277	1,411,378	NA	1,453,247	NA
1992	5,659,820	3,924,484	2,561,024	1,363,460	167,697	1,407,421	160,218
1991	5,211,351	3,762,580	2,481,726	1,280,854	154,488	1,126,685	167,598
1990	5,031,262	3,629,952	2,363,459	1,266,493	161,001	1,084,923	155,386
1989	4,955,078	3,614,390	2,323,010	1,291,380	207,156	999,128	134,404
1988	4,989,680	3,702,762	2,353,106	1,349,656	175,569	943,322	168,027
1987	4,806,027	3,600,697	2,278,291	1,322,406	203,040	858,018	144,272
1986	4,745,887	3,507,725	2,200,039	1,307,686	295,227	803,859	139,076
1985	4,432,054	3,389,618	2,088,973	1,300,645	275,457	667,651	² 99,328
1984	4,051,973	3,248,660	1,982,264	1,266,396	265,073	538,240	
1983	3,989,990	3,252,701	1,955,462	1,297,239	267,899	469,390	
1982	4,065,901	3,334,365	1,973,688	1,360,677	236,706	494,830	
1981	4,053,326	3,319,479	1,934,590	1,384,889	³ 266,577	467,270	
1980	3,869,936	3,194,936	1,795,607	1,399,329	¹ 275,000	¹ 400,000	
1975		2,501,050	1,465,816	1,035,234			
1970		1,786,920	1,068,820	718,100			
1965		1,325,400	757,700	567,700			
1960		989,500	585,100	404,400			
1955		455,000	355,000	100,000			

¹ Estimate.

² Comparable Tribal contract health services data not available prior to FY 1985.

³ Comparable IHS contract health services data not available prior to FY 1981.

NOTE: NA denotes data not available.

SOURCE: IHS Direct: Annual Report 1A

IHS Contract: Annual Report 3G

Chart 5.13

Leading Causes of Outpatient Visits, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities (FY 1992)

In FY 1992, the leading cause of outpatient visits in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities was supplemental classification. This was followed by respiratory system diseases.

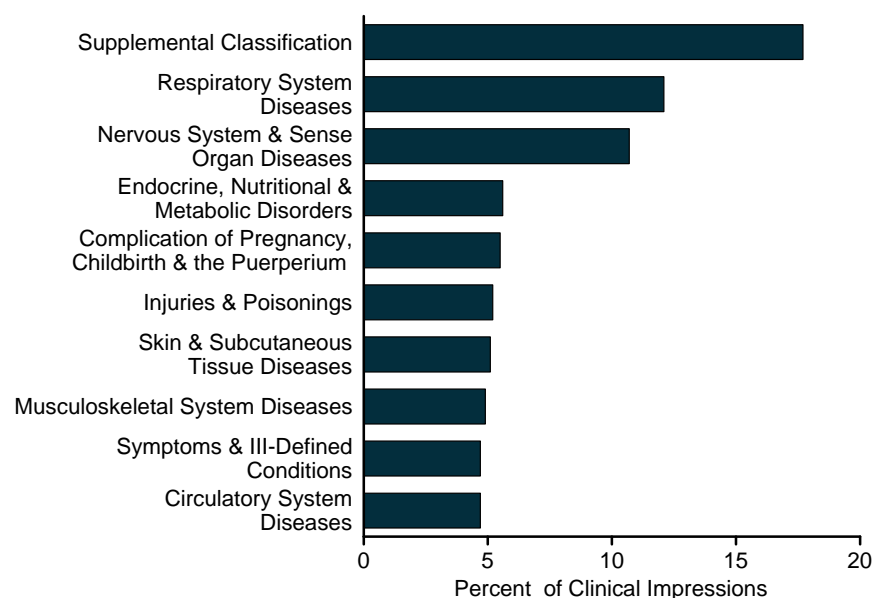


Table 5.13

Ten Leading Causes of Outpatient Clinical Impressions

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities, FY 1992

Diagnostic Category	Number of Clinical Impressions			Percent Distribution		
	Total	Direct	Contract	Total	Direct	Contract
All categories	7,109,177	6,828,611	280,566	100.0	96.1	3.9
Supplemental classification	1,259,087	1,233,539	25,548	17.7	18.1	9.1
Respiratory system diseases	857,570	824,191	33,379	12.1	12.1	11.9
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	757,230	720,776	36,454	10.7	10.6	13.0
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders	401,319	391,045	10,274	5.6	5.7	3.7
Complications of pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium	388,435	381,883	6,552	5.5	5.6	2.3
Injuries and poisonings	369,096	330,893	38,203	5.2	4.8	13.6
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	361,471	348,799	12,672	5.1	5.1	4.5
Musculoskeletal system diseases	347,506	326,681	20,825	4.9	4.8	7.4
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	334,579	314,773	19,806	4.7	4.6	7.1
Circulatory system diseases	333,592	320,959	12,633	4.7	4.7	4.5
All other	1,699,292	1,635,072	64,220	23.9	23.9	22.9

SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 2C

Contract: Annual Report 3I

Chart 5.14

Leading Causes of Male Outpatient Visits, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities (FY 1992)

For Indian males, the leading cause of outpatient visits (FY 1992) in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities was supplemental classification. This was followed by respiratory system diseases.

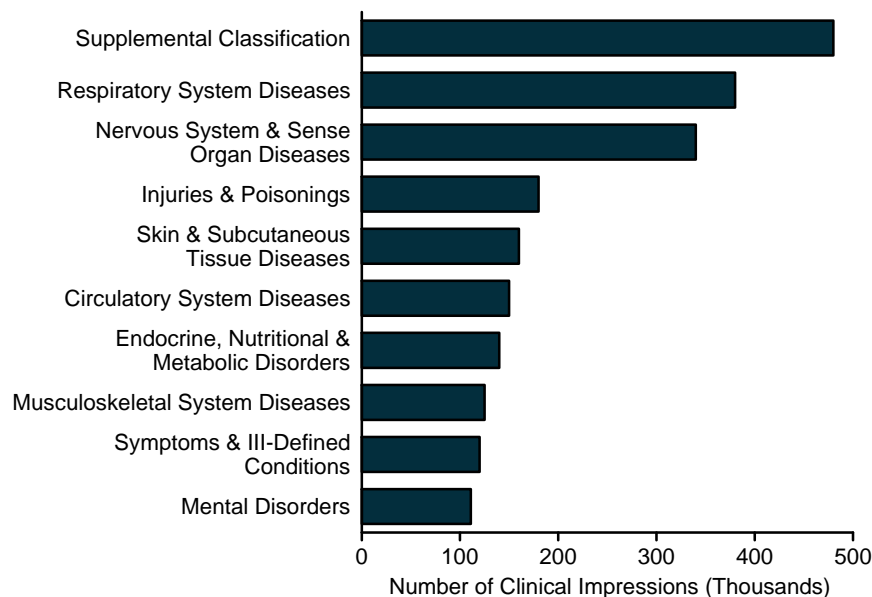


Chart 5.15

Leading Causes of Female Outpatient Visits, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities (FY 1992)

For Indian females, the leading cause of outpatient visits (FY 1992) in Indian Health Service and Tribal direct and contract facilities was supplemental classification. This was followed by respiratory system diseases.

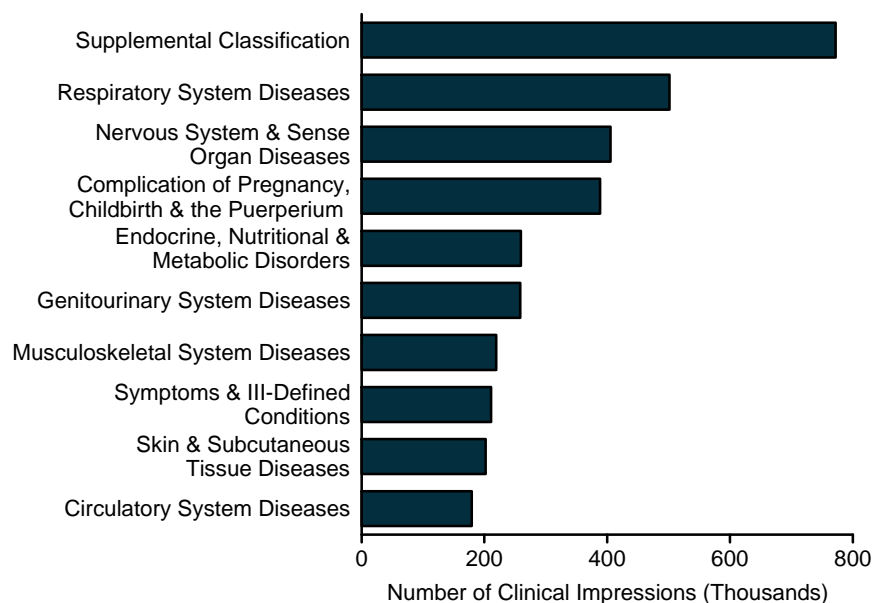


Table 5.14

***Number of Outpatient
Clinical Impressions for
Leading Major Categories
by Sex***

Indian Health Service and
Tribal Direct and Contract
Facilities, FY 1992

Male		Female	
Category	Number of Clinical Impressions	Category	Number of Clinical Impressions
Supplemental classification	487,000	Supplemental classification	772,087
Respiratory system diseases	356,084	Respiratory system diseases	501,486
Nervous system & sense organ diseases	339,736	Nervous system & sense organ diseases	405,335
Injuries and poisonings	180,765	Complication of pregnancy, childbirth & the puerperium	388,435
Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	159,559	Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders	259,397
Circulatory system diseases	154,247	Genitourinary system diseases	258,332
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic disorders	141,922	Musculoskeletal system diseases	219,356
Musculoskeletal system diseases	128,150	Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	210,877
Symptoms, signs, & ill-defined conditions	123,702	Skin and subcutaneous tissue diseases	201,912
Mental disorders	109,013	Circulatory system diseases	179,345

SOURCE: Direct: Annual Report 1C
Contract: Annual Report 3A

Chart 5.16

***Percent Distributions for
Population and Patient
Care Workloads, FY 1992***

Indian children under 1 year of age comprise 1.8 percent of the Indian Health Service user population but have 5.4 percent of the outpatient clinical impressions, 6.9 percent of the inpatient discharges, and 6.3 percent of the inpatient days.

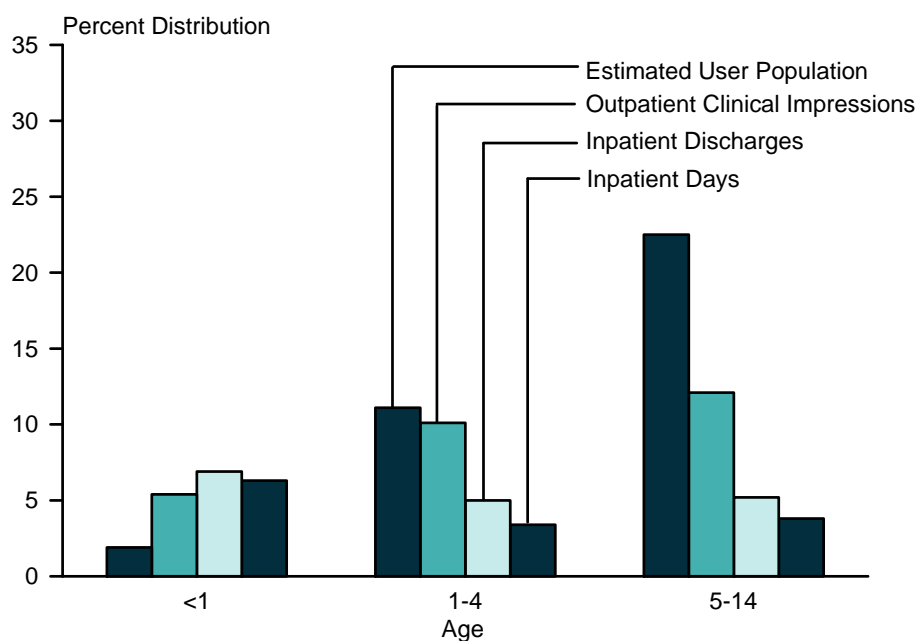


Chart 5.17

Percent Distributions for Population and Patient Care Workloads, FY 1992

Indian adults over age 64 comprise 5.5 percent of the Indian Health Service user population but have 10.6 percent of the outpatient clinical impressions, 13.9 percent of the inpatient discharges, and 21.1 percent of the inpatient days.

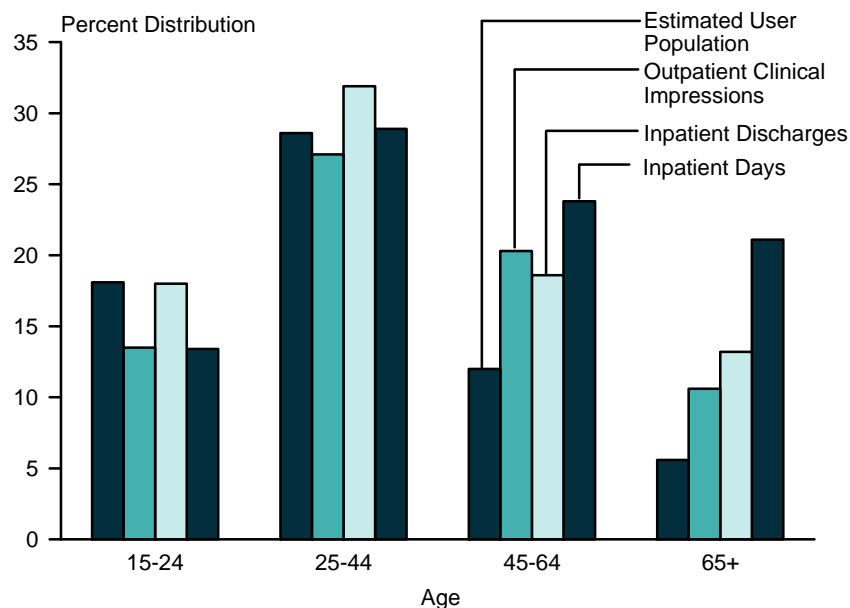


Table 5.16

Percent Distributions for Estimated Population, Outpatient Clinical Impressions, and Inpatient Discharges and Days, Fiscal Year 1992

Distribution	Age							
	All Ages	Under 1 Year	1. 4 Years	5. 14 Years	15. 24 Years	25. 44 Years	45. 64 Years	65 Years & Over
Estimated user population	100.0	1.8	11.0	22.6	18.1	28.7	12.2	5.5
Outpatient clinical impressions	100.0	5.4	10.1	12.1	13.5	27.9	20.3	10.6
Inpatient discharges	100.0	6.9	5.2	5.3	18.0	31.9	18.8	13.9
Inpatient days	100.0	6.3	3.5	3.8	12.3	28.5	24.5	21.1

Chart 5.18

Percent Distribution of Outpatient Visits by Type of Provider, Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct Facilities (FY 1993)

For 48 percent of outpatient visits to Indian Health Service and Tribal facilities in FY 1993, the patient was seen by a physician. For 15 percent, the primary provider was a pharmacist.

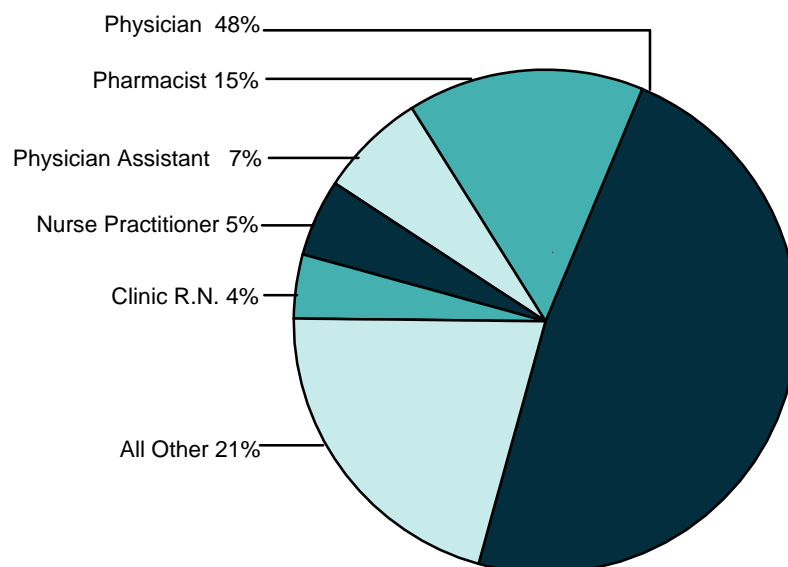


Table 5.18

Number of Outpatient Visits by Type of Provider

Indian Health Service and Tribal Direct Facilities, FY 1993

Type of Provider	Number of Outpatient Visits	Percent of Total
Total, All Providers	5,532,902	100.0
Primary Care Providers	3,563,403	64.4
Physician	2,665,769	48.2
Physician Assistant	365,357	6.6
Nurse Practitioner	285,714	5.2
Contract Physician	86,974	1.6
Nurse Midwife	54,526	1.0
Tribal Physician	52,060	0.9
All Other	53,003	1.0
Other Providers	1,969,499	35.6
Pharmacist	854,576	15.4
Clinic R.N.	229,347	4.1
Optometrist	153,032	2.8
Public Health Nurse	99,970	1.8
Licensed Practical Nurse	90,111	1.6
Physical Therapist	54,701	1.0
All Other	487,762	8.8

SOURCE: Annual Report 1A

Chart 5.19

Trend in Average Daily Patient Load, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Hospitals

IHS services shifted away from inpatient care as demonstrated by the decline in average daily patient load (ADPL) between 1980 and 1992. However, the Tribal portion of total ADPL increased from 1 to 15 percent during that time period.

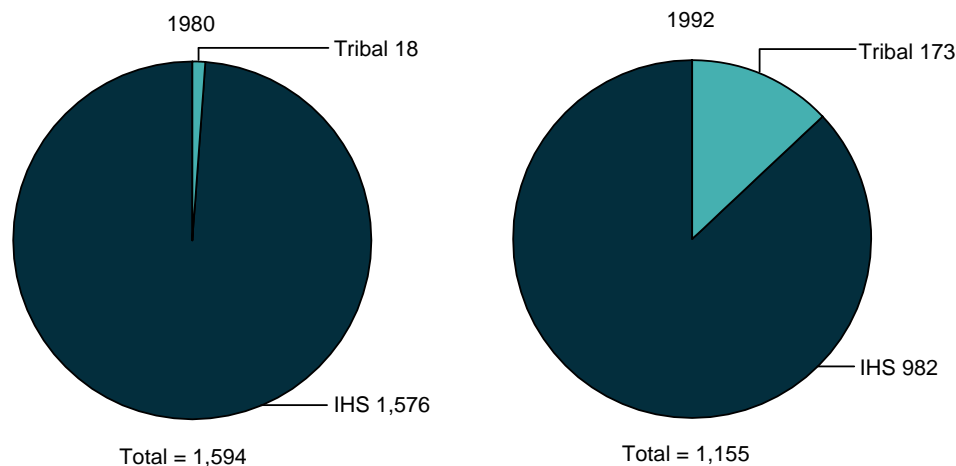


Chart 5.20

Trend in Number of Outpatient Visits, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities

While inpatient services declined, outpatient services increased 46 percent between 1980 and 1992. Also, the Tribal portion of total outpatient visits increased from 8 to 28 percent during that time period.

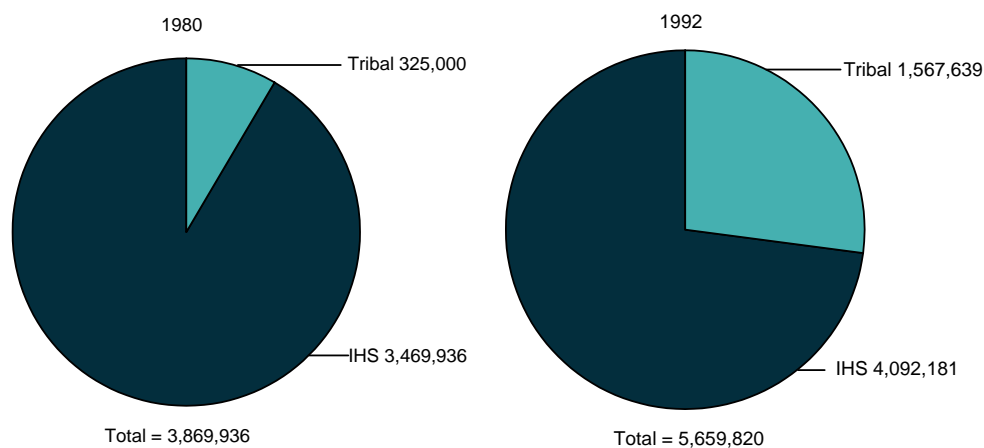


Chart 5.21

Trend in Preventive Outpatient Visits, IHS and Tribal Direct and Contract Facilities

IHS services related to preventive care have increased 70 percent over the last decade. In 1992, the largest single category of preventive clinical impressions was prenatal care, 23 percent of the preventive total. These are conservative estimates since preventive activities also occur during visits reported for other causes.

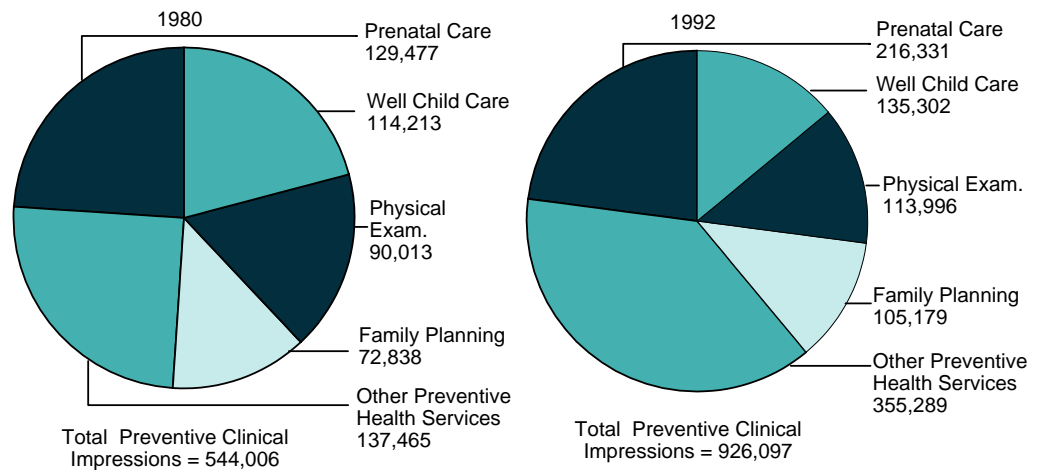


Chart 5.22

Dental Services Provided

The number of direct and contract dental services provided by Indian Health Service, Tribal, and Urban Programs has increased 263 percent since FY 1970. In FY 1993, nearly 2.7 million dental services were provided.

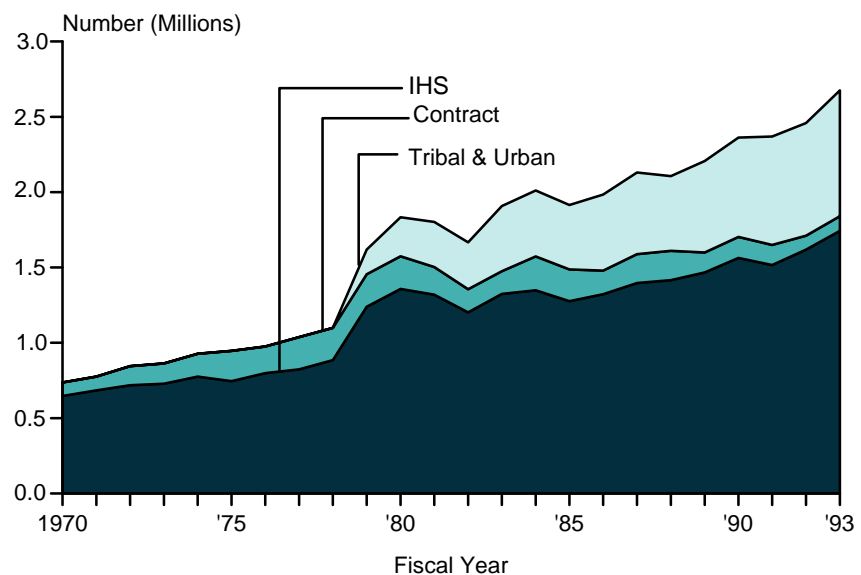


Chart 5.23

Dental Services Provided by Tribal/Urban Programs

The number of dental services provided by Tribal and Urban Programs has increased 411 percent since FY 1979. In FY 1993, they comprised 31.2 percent of the total dental services provided, as compared to 10.1 percent in FY 1979.

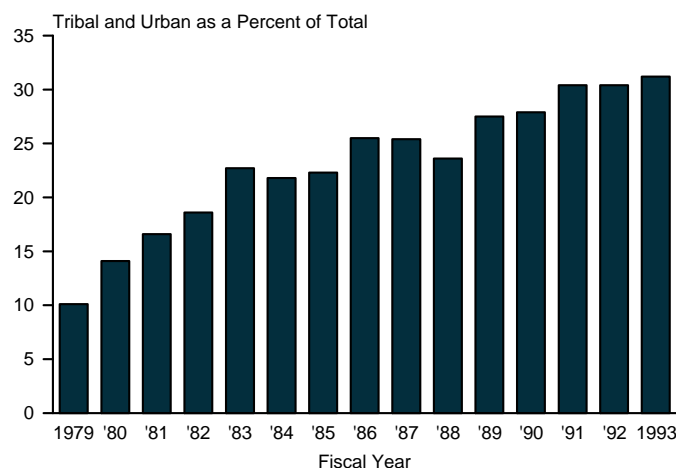


Table 5.22

Number of Dental Services Provided

IHS, Contract, Tribal and Urban Programs, FY 1955–1993

Fiscal Year	Number of Services Provided			Tribal & Urban	% Contract of Total	% Tribal & Urban of Total	% Increase of Total Since 1955
	Total	IHS	Contract ¹				
		Direct					
1993	2,675,525	1,742,936	97,897	834,692	3.7	31.2	1,386.4
1992	2,458,811	1,618,679	92,447	747,685	3.8	30.4	1,266.0
1991	2,369,484	1,516,233	133,253	719,998	5.6	30.4	1,216.4
1990	2,362,228	1,563,934	139,425	658,869	5.9	27.9	1,212.3
1989	2,207,082	1,466,812	132,918	607,352	6.0	27.5	1,126.2
1988	2,106,741	1,415,815	194,784	496,142	9.2	23.6	1,070.4
1987	2,130,690	1,397,262	191,639	541,789	9.0	25.4	1,083.7
1986	1,984,522	1,322,794	155,939	505,789	7.9	25.5	1,002.5
1985	1,914,820	1,276,623	210,508	427,689	11.0	22.3	963.8
1984	2,011,326	1,348,599	224,918	437,809	11.2	21.8	1,017.4
1983	1,907,336	1,325,187	149,741	432,408	7.9	22.7	959.6
1982	1,666,263	1,202,422	153,030	311,341	9.2	18.6	825.7
1981	1,801,982	1,319,913	182,880	299,189	10.1	16.6	901.1
1980	1,833,206	1,357,809	216,574	258,823	11.8	14.1	918.4
1979 ²	1,618,383	1,239,108	215,997	163,278	13.3	10.1	799.1
1978	1,099,019	885,019	214,000		19.5		510.6
1977	1,037,640	823,328	214,312		20.7		476.5
1976	975,647	798,709	176,938		18.1		442.0
1975	946,722	745,831	200,891		21.2		426.0
1974	927,701	775,747	151,954		16.4		415.4
1973	863,057	728,909	134,148		15.5		379.5
1972	844,724	718,176	126,548		15.0		369.3
1971	776,168	684,612	91,556		11.8		331.2
1970	737,206	646,580	90,626		12.3		309.6
1969	703,232	634,479	68,753		9.8		290.7
1968	681,745	613,084	68,661		10.1		278.7
1967	626,458	545,509	80,949		12.9		248.0
1966 ²	570,779	502,710	60,069		11.9		217.1
1965	572,079	495,006	77,073		13.5		217.8
1964	525,010	462,981	62,029		11.8		191.7
1963	453,906	398,452	55,454		12.2		152.2
1962	421,597	364,988	56,609		13.4		134.2
1961	403,528	348,776	54,752		13.6		124.2
1960 ²	364,423	307,248	57,175		15.7		102.5
1959	328,613	283,206	45,407		13.8		82.6
1958	282,372	282,372	.		.		56.9
1957	249,048	249,048	.		.		38.4
1956	219,353	219,353	.		.		21.9
1955	180,000	180,000	.		.		.

¹ Beginning with FY 1979 this category excludes contract services purchased from the private sector by Tribes.

² Data systems were modified in 1960, 1966 and 1978. In 1978 the IHS began to use the dental services coding list adopted by the American Dental Association (ADA). The ADA list identifies individual clinical services. Previously the IHS had reported specified clinical services combined into major dental service groupings. Excluded from the 1978 count are diagnostic and adjunctive services. Excluded from the clinical counts since 1979 are diagnostic services other than examinations, revisits and non-clinical adjunctive services.

Chart 5.24

Trend in Community Water Systems Monitoring Fluoridation

Steady progress in maintaining at least minimally-acceptable levels of fluoride in community water systems has occurred since FY 1985. There are approximately 1,200 community water systems on reservations serving American Indian and Alaska Native people. In FY 1993, 664 water systems delivered fluoride for the entire year; of those systems, 525 were in compliance. A water system is considered to be in compliance for the year if the monthly water sample is in the optimal fluoride range. Optimally- fluoridated systems provide the dental benefits of this cost- effective public health measure to about 40 percent of the Indian population. Increasing the number of optimally-fluoridated water systems is a high priority for the IHS Dental and Office of Environmental Health and Engineering Programs.

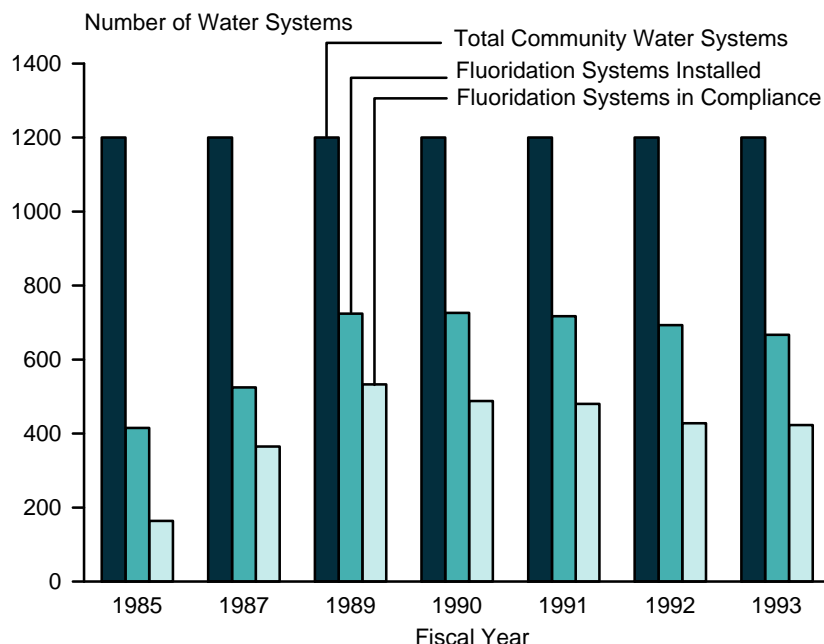


Chart 5.25

Annual Preventive Sealant Usage in IHS and Tribal Dental Programs, FY 1985-1993

Since FY 1985, there has been a dramatic increase in dental sealant usage. In FY 1985, there were only about 73,000 sealant services while in FY 1993 there were more than 291,000.

